Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1868.

WASHINGTON.

THE CAMILLA MASSACRE-A NUT FOR B. H. HILL TO CRACK.

STATE OF GEORGIA, DOUGHERTY COUNTY .-Refere me, the undersigned, personally appeared Brown Lamen, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: that he is the father of Ishmael Lunnon, who brought the first intelligence of the Camilla slaughter to Major Howard, U. S. A. Sul-Assistant Con missioner B. R. F. and A. L. at Albany, Ga., and who is declared by Representative Henry Morgan of the Gootgia Legislature, and B. H. Hill of Georgia, to have served a term in the Penitentiary; and dependent further swears that the foregoing declaration by the said Henry Morgan and the said B. H. Hill are wholly false and infloat foundation in truth: that the said Ishmael Lumon has never been in the Penitentiary, ner in any other prison, the Peniteritary, her in any other prison, and that he has never been tried for any offense against any law of the land. Depotent further swears that the said ishead Lannon was born, raised, and has always lived in this immediate neighborhood, and that the foregoing studements can be forther substantiated by hundreds of competent witnesses, white and black.

Scena to and macroled before me, at Albary, Ga, this lith day of October, 1928.

Second Universat 5th Artillery, Bravel Major U.S. A., Sub-limitant Commissioner.

SHERIFF POPE'S BODY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21 .- Col Henry H. Pope, United States officer and Republican Sheriff of the sh St. Mary's, was murdered at O'Neill's Hotel, in ranklin, on the evening of the 17th inst., by a meb of tisguised white new, On the same night Valentine Those, Republican Parish Judge, was murdered, and his found next morning in the street in Franklin. Pope's body arrived in New-Orleans on the evening The procession to the boat contained Gov. armetic and Gers, Rousseau, Buchanan, Hatch, and stuffs, and many prominent Republicans. Mrs. Pope em-barked with her husband's body, for Illinois. Sheriff ope was formerly Colonel of the 23d Illinois Regiment, not of the 29th, as erroneously reported. THE MEMPHIS PIRACY-A REBEL MANIFESTO.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 21.-After seeing the telegraphic report of the dispatch of Gov. Clayton to the President of the United States, in reference to the anticipated troubles at the election in Arkansas, Robert A. Howard, Chairman of the Democratic State ve people of Arkansas expect to have a quiet evember, if permitted, and to insure that ut to Arkansas under the command of disinterofficers. All our interests side with order and peace, th the Democrats. Gov. Clayton had determined ake trouble if possible, and had no authority of law DESTRUCTION OF THE RAPIDES TRIBUNE OFFICE.

New-Orleans, Oct. 21 .- The office of The Empides Tribeine, at Alexandria, was destroyed, three nights ago, by a mob. All has been quiet in St. Mary's since the treeps arrived. A large meeting of ex-soldiers pasced resolutions, to-day, calling upon the United States and Gen. Rousseau to protectex-soldiers and loyal citizens. INDIGNATION MEETING IN CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21 .- A meeting was held this afternoon to express indignation at the recent murders in this State. Mayor Clark presided, and speeches were made by Senator Sawyer, Collector Mackey, and others. Gov. Scott has offered rewards for the apprehension of the murderers, and expressed a determination to maintain the public order at all hazards.

## EECONSTRUCTION.

ORDER FOR AN ELECTION IN TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- Brevet Major-Gen. Reynolds, commanding the Fifth Military District, has directed an election to be held in the Counties of Falls directed an election to be under the sth, 16th, and 11th of Newscher next, for one delegate to fill the vacancy Bell, and McLennau, Texas, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of November next, for one delegate to fill the vacancy caused by the dearn of W. E. Oakes, and to represent said counties in the Constitutional Convention, called under the act of March 23, 1867. Gen. Reynolds has published instructions to the Board of Registers appointed to revise the registration, in which he directs that all persons who ever held office ander the Federal, or any State Gevernment, and afterward engaged in rebellion, or gave aid or comfort to enemies of the United States, shall be excluded from registration. He further says that no amusety or purton entities the applicant to register, and that no one who held an office or position of profit or honor under the Confederate States or either of the States in rebellion is entitled to register. He says, however, that removal of disability by Congress entitles the applicant to register unless disfranchised for crimes for which persons are disfranchised for crimes for which persons are disfranched. REBEL ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE

inty, effering a bribe, and accepting a bribe, are the list of crimes for which persons are disfranchised.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

New-Orleans, Oct. 21.—The Legislature adjourned sine die at midnight last night. Among the last acts of the House was the reconsideration of the vote amelaining the Governor's veto of the Five Million City Bond bill, and the passage of the bill over the veto; also, the ejection of another white member elected by over 300 majority, and installation in his place of a n-gro. A resolution was adopted giving mileage and per diem for the whole session to a number of Radical contestants of the seats of sitting Pennocratic members whose cases have not yet been decided. The same action was taken in the Senate in similar cases. In the Senate, when the veto of the City Bond bill came up, a Senator caused to be read a communication oficing \$2,000 as a bribe for the passage of the bill over the veto. It was added that a further sum of \$50,000 had been effered. The vote was then taken, and the veto was sustained—19 to 9.

[Associated Press Report.

THE OHIO ELECTION FRAUDS. FREMONT, Ohio, Oct. 18 .- Our city has been excited to-day, by the arrest of John McArdie by the Deputy United States Marshal of Cleveland. Mr. Mc. Ardie has been acting as clerk for our Probate Judge E. F. Dickinson, a Democrat, just elected to Congress from this the IXth District. Mr. McArdle has been issu-ing fraudulent naturalization papers, either by the E. F. Dickinson, a Democrat, just elected to Congress from this the IXth District. Mr. McArdle has been issuing fraudulent naturalization papers, either by the authority of Mr. Dickinson, or of his party, or on his own official capacity. These fraudulent papers he sent all over the State, and some went into Pennsylvania. One man at Olmsted Falls in this State, has been arrested by the United States Marshal for distributing these false papers and filling in the blank with the name of the person who would vote the Democratic ticket. Some of these said papers were sent to Mr. Vallandingham's district and of culated largely. The proofs seem so positive that it seems quite probable Mr. McArdle, or his principal, will have to serve a term at Columbus, instead of "Washington. The leaders of the party were informed of the success of their fraudulent operations, for they bet high on their candidates knowing that they they could do as much dirty work as was necessary to win. The probabilities are that in this county and Ottawa, adjoining, from cos to soo illegal votes were police. The become dan they have roters. The polis were opened at \$4 in the morning, by the Democratic Beard, and the ballothex was stuffed. The recurre show 186 votes before 7 o'check. Many of the names are unknown in the ward, and is bindly written, in the hurry (or purposely) to get them in that they are all unintelligible. Such are the openions of the Democratic Beard, and the ballothex was stuffed. The recurre show 186 votes before 7 o'check. Many of the names are unknown in the ward, and is bindly written, in the hurry (or purposely) to get them in that they are all unintelligible. Such are the openions of the Democratic Beard, and the ballothex was stuffed. The means are unknown in the ward, and so badly written, in the hurry (or purposely) to get them in that they are all unintelligible. Such are the openions of the bemocratic party. The extent of their fruits is assomishing. Mr. McArdle was arrested at the Out. House in the midst of a conclave

the whis business, and they would probably hear from him again.

The Cincinnail Gazette of the 20th has the following, editorially, on the subject of the above:

"To be a candidate for Congress, and to be at the same time a Judge whose office is to issue naturalization papers, is a happy conjunction for husiness. It seems that they had this in the IXth District, where Probate Judge Dickinson was the Democratic candidate against Gen. Glisson. By a singular coincidence, a large number of fraudulent naturalization certificates were issued by Judge Dickinson—stificient, it is thought, to give him the majority instead of Glisson. Republicans are dissatisfied with this way of advancing a man's ambition, and propose to overbaut this matter by means of a contest of the election."

EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA

FEARFUL SCENE ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST. BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN SAN FRANCISCO, OAK-LAND, SAN LEANDRO, AND ELSEWHERE-BUSINESS SUSPENDED-EXTENT OF THE

DAMAGE THENOWN. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21 .- A heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at 7:50 this morning. The motion was east to west. Several buildings on Pine, Battery, and Sansom-sts. were thrown down and a considerable number badly damaged. The ground settled, throwing buildings out of line. At present writing (3 a. m.) no estimate of the loss can be made, though it is considered comparatively small. Several severe shocks have followed at intervals since, creating general alarm among the people. The shock was felt with severity at San Jose, where a number of buildings are considerably injured.

SECOND DISPATCH. A survey of the city shows that the principal damage by the earthquake is confined to the lower section, below Montgomery-st., and among the old buildings on the made ground. Numerons houses in that part of the city have been abandoned and pulled down. The Custom House-a brick building built on pile ground-which was badly shattered by the earthquake of October, 1865, is considered unsafe, and the officials have therefore moved to the Revenue Buildings. Business in the lower part of the city is suspended. The streets are thronged with people, and great excitement prevails. The parapet walls and chimneys of a number of buildings have been thrown down, and lives have been lost. The damage will not exceed \$1,000,000.

THE OPEN AT OAKLAND.

At Oakland, the shock was very severe, throw ing down chimneys, and materially damaging a number of buildings. The ground opened in several places, and a strong sulphurous smell was noticed after the shock.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COURT - HOUSE AT SAN LEANDRO.

The Court-House at San Leandro was demolished, and one life was lost. From various parts of the country, and in the

neighborhood of San Francisco Bay, the shock is reported to have been severe. Considerable damage has been sustained. In many places the earth opend and water gushed forth. THIRD DISPATCH-TWELVE SHOCTS DURING THE

DAY-THE GROUND OPENED IN SAN FRAN-CISCO-THE CITY HALL A WRECK.

San Francisco, Oct. 21-Evening.-The streets are crowded with an excited multitude discussing the particulars of the disastrious earthquake. Twelve shocks were felt during the day. The direction of the shocks was from the North to the South, though some descriptions give a rotary motion. The greatest damage extends in a belt several hundred feet wide, running about north-west and south-east commencing near the Custom House and ending at Folsom-st. wharf, injuring and demolishing about twelve buildings in its course. At the Market and First-st. the ground opened several inches wide, the fissure being about 40 to 50 feet long. In other places the ground opened, and water was forced above the surface. The City Hall may be considered an utter wreck. The courts have all adjourned, and the prisoners have been taken from the police-stations to the County Jail-All the patients in the United States Marine Hospital have been moved, the building having been declared unsafe. The chimney of the United States Mint is so badly damaged that the establishment is closed for repairs. Hager's type foundry suffered greatly. A BUILDING BURIED-ONLY FOUR LIVES LOST.

The Lincoln School-House is badly damaged, and the large statue in front of the building has been Office is temporarily suspended. The San Francisco Gas-Works suffered severely; the tall chimney having been thrown over, fell through the roof. The Mission Woolen Mill is considerably damaged. The large chimney of the Sugar Refinery on Eighth-st. is badly cracked. The gable-end on the girls' side of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute fell in, crushing through the ceilings. Many chimneys in the southern part of the city were thrown down, but no one was seriously injured by them. Only four lives have been reported lost, although numbers are seriously injured by the falling debris. The water in the bay was perfectly smooth at the time of the shock, and no perceptible disturbance took place. The shock was felt aboard the shipping in the harbor, as if the vessels had struck upon a rock.

SEVERITY OF THE SHOCKS IN THE INTERIOR. The earthquake was severe in the interior. Shocks were felt at Sacramento and Stockton.

NAVY-YARD BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED.

The Central Coast and Alameda Company's building was thrown down, and some lives were lost. The Mare Island Navy-Yard experienced two heavy shocks; several buildings were thrown down, and some of the buildings were considerably shaken, but no serious injury occurred.

THE COURT-HOUSE AT RED WOOD CITY WEECKED. At Red Wood City, the large brick Court-House is little better than a wreck, and all the County officers have moved out.

THE SHOCKS ALONG THE COAST.

At Marysville, a light shock was felt; and at Grass Valley, the shock was severe. At Sonora, the shocks were light, but they continued nearly all day. All business, except of a retail kind, is suspended.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting to-day, and resolved to telegraph to the Chambers of Com-

merce in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, London, Paris, and Hamburg, the account of the FOURTH DISPATCH-ANOTHER SHOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21-7 P. M.-Another shock

has just been felt.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. SLEMMER.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Oct. 21 .- The funeral of Gen. Adam J. Slemmer took place in this town to-day. from his father's residence. Business in the town was entirely suspended, and the Court-House and private houses were draped in mourning. There was a general turnout of citizens. The coffin was decorated with three wreaths and a cross of natural flowers, the whole being covered by the American flag and the General's two swords. Among the distinguished citizens who participated in the obsequies were Commodors John Calhoun, pated in the obsequies were Commodors John Calhoun, Brig.-Gen. D. A. McKibben, Col. F. J. Crilly, Col. G. R. Orme, Col. Brus, and a large number of the General's old associates in arms, and Montgomery County soldiers, including Gen. Hartrauft, and Daniel Egbert of the navy, and the Hon. Charles Stinson. The McMillar dram corps attended the funeral services at the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Brown preached the funeral discourse. The remains were interred in Montgomery Cemetery, near this town.

THE MURDER OF CORNELIUS HOLMES BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Dencon Samuel M. Andrews, who is accused of the murder of Cornelius Holmes, was arraigned gestering before the Supreme Judicial Court at Plymouth. He pleaded "Not guilty." Course was assigned him by the Court. The trial will probably take place in the December term. Andrews is pale, but selfSEYMOUR ON THE STUMP.

GOV. SEYMOUR IN ROCHESTER. ROCHESTER, Oct. 21 .- Gov. Seymour arrived ere at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and was received by a large gathering of citizens. He was accompanied by the Hon. Francis Kernan of Utica. They went to the Osborn House, and at 8 c'clock were escorted to the Rink by a large cavalcade and a torchlight procession. The Rink was filled with 6,000 persons. The Hon, H. L. Fish, Mayor of the city, presided. Gov. Seymour addressed the meeting. His remarks were received with enthu siasm. He was followed by Mr. Kernan. Fireworks were let off near the hotel after the meeting. Gov. Sevmour goes to Buffalo at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

mour goes to Buffalo at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. At the Rink he spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: I am astonished at this demonstration. Heft my home to-day for the purpose of addressing a meeting at Buffalo to-morrow evening. I can, therefore, speak to you to-night but very briefly, but I shall be followed by those who more ably than myself can discuscuss the great issues of the campaign. Nearly four years ago the war which ravaged our land ceased, nearly four years ago the affairs of this country were confided to the administration of the authorities. We found at the close of the great coutest that a large section of our country had been disorganized in its industry, its social structure, and in its moral condition, as the result of the war. If we turned from the South—that portion which had been overcome by the valor of ou troops—and took into consideration the condition of the whole country. We found it burdened by an enormous debt. We found that our carrying trade had been swept from the oceans of the world. We found the basiness of our country varvalor of ou troops—and took litto consideration the condition of the whole country. We found it burdened by an enormous debt. We found that our carrying trade had been swept from the oceans of the world. We found the basiness of our country paralyzed by all the uncertainties which overhung its future business pursuits. (Cheers.) We meet now for the purpose of determining whether those who have administered the affairs of the United States during the past four years have governed it wisely and well. They come before the people of this country asking to be reinstated in power. They say that they have so controlled its interests that they are entitled to the confidence of the people. They claim their measures have been wise and judicious, and that they have tended to advance the interest and the welfare of the Republic. In their Convention they congratulated the people upon the success of their scheme of Reconstruction. The question now presented to the people of this country is simply this: Are you satisfied with the conduct of those who have conducted the affairs of the country is [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.] Are they entitled to your confidence! [Cries of "No, no."] Have they so administered your finances that your taxes have been lightened as they might have been! [Cries of "no, no."] Can the business men of the country from the great burdens which rested upon it! "Cries of "no, no."] Can the business men of the country from the great burdens which rested upon it! "Cries of "no, no."] Can the business men of the country from the great burdens which rested upon it! "Cries of "no, no."] Can the business men of the country from the great burdens which rested upon it! "Cries of "no, no."] Can the business men of the country from the great burdens which rested upon it! "Cries of "no, no."] The day was when the American people were proud when they repose such confidence in their transactions. [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.] The answer of this great andlence is, and I believe the answer of the people of the coun world. [Cheers.] We do not find that this great subject has, during the past three years attracted even the attention of those who administer the affairs of our land. Whichever way we look, whatever class we address, whatever individual interests we consider, we find that at this time the policy of the Government is such that labor is depressed, business is perplexed, and the future is fall of uncertainty. Now, why has this Administration failed? Why have they come so far short of the failillment of their duties, that at the end of nearly four years of peace we find curselves still cubarpassed, hampered and opposed by that same condition of things which we found at the close of the late war. They claimed in their National Convention that they had a right to congratulate the people of this land upon the success of their reconstruction scheme. They claimed that our financial condition has been miproved. They claimed that the heavy hurden of debt which rests upon this land was about to be lightened. Thus far in the canvass these claims have been discussed. Their speakers, as well as those who spoke for the Democratic party, have been exagged in laying before you their views upon these subjects, and what is the result? So completely have our opponents side been driven from the field that it is necessary to change their front. We are admonished that a change of front an the eve of battle is a dangerous thing. [Laughter.] After their congratulations that their scheme of Reconstruction was a success, what do they now say when they are pressed on the financial question, when they hear the compatulations that the people of the Southern States by saying that the spirit of rebellion still exists in its full force. If that is true, if it is true that it is necessary to tax the people in order to maintain great armies, what becomes of their beast and congratulation that their reconstruction have been successful. [Great cheering.] They find now that it is necessary to axis poon the financial question which have been advanced true to its flag, whose honer I cherish in my inmost heart. Why because in my private life, in assemblages like this and in the executive chair of state, I demanded that the people should have their constitutional rights, and that the tovernment should proceed only according to constitutional modes. [Tremendous cheering.] It was for this reason, and for this alone, that these imputations were because teacher me (cheered).

reason, and for this above, the three brought wgainst me [cheers].

[The Speech was still coming over the wires when we went to press.]

WADE HAMPTON DENIES THE AUTHORSHIP OF

objective in my private life, in assemblages like this mid in the executive chair of State, I demanded that the scople should have their constitutional rights, and that the forerment should proceed only according to constitutional modes. [Fremendous cheering.] It was for this season, and for this alone, that these imputations were crought exainst me [cheers].

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\*\*YADE HAMPTON DENIES THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.\*\*

\*\*CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.—The Daily News this norming publishes a letter from Wade Hampton in reply a Wisconsin lawyer, who requests him to define his socition upon the issues, results and consequence of the sourced by the late Nation of the platform promigrated he latter brought in at a later period. The region three adopt faily and without reservation in reply to the same light. I was strongly never of the same light. I was strongly never of the action takes by the State in conferring on the vortice of the action takes by the State in conferring on the vortice of the action takes by the State in conferring on the vortice of the state in conferring to have you do not will not any order and legitation. The Democratic Convention has a year ago I advocated the policy of giving to him is secon as we had the power to do so legitimately, safe and legitation. The Democratic Convention had been a very tought be defined and the power to do so legitimately, safe and legitation to killing and existing the discussion of the platform promisized the property of the white citizens of the State in conferring on the vortice of morning publishes a letter from Wade Hampton in reply o a Wisconsin lawyer, who requests him to define his position upon the issues, results and consequences of the war. Mr. Hampton says that the main issues involved in the latter brought in at a later period. In regard to these I adopt fully and without reservation the principles announced by the late National Democratic Convention in New-York, and in the words of the platform promulgated there I consider "these questions as settled forever." I accept this as the result accomplished by the war, and as its logical and legitimate consequence. This I have done from the day the war closed, and I have counseled our people to look upon it in the same light. I was strongly in favor of the action taken by the State in conferring on the Negro equal civil rights with the White man; and more than a year ago I advocated the policy of giving to him as soon as we had the power to do so legitimately, Suffrage based on qualification. The Democratic Convention held here in April last, recognized him as "an integral part of the body politic," and declared that it would, when our party came into power grant him partial suffrage. The State Central Club has just reaffirmed this declaration, and I have no doubt that the declaration is sustained by a vast majority of the white citizens of the State. We regard the Reconstruction acts as unconstitutional, but we look for their overthrow, not by violence, but, in the language of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Democratic party in Convention assembled, "by constitutional agencies and peaceful remedies alone." We invoke a decision on the constitutionality of these acts from the only tribunal competent to pronounce on them—the Supreme Court of the United States; and we were prepared in good faith to abide by that decision. It may not be inappropriate to correct a misrepresentation widely spread by Radical papers touching these acts. In these I have been charged with having dietated that portion of the Democratic platform releaing to Reconstruction. This charge I have more than once denied, and I do so again most emphatically. The sense in which I spoke of the words "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," as being my plank in the platform, re

Mr. Casper Souder, jr., one of the editors and proprietors of The Evening Bulletin of Philadelphia, died yesterday at the age of 48. Mr. Souder had been a prominent member of the profession twenty years, during seventeen of which he was connected with The Bulletin. He was a man of fine culture and high literary attainments, and the author of several valuable works, including the "History of Chestnut Street," in which much research and impartial description carned him the high esteem of the Philadelphia public as a historian. As one of the local editors of the city. Mr. Souder made the entire corps of reporters systematic in their detail of facts.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH. Thomas Mitchell of Rochester was run

ver by a train yesterday. His leg was cut off, and he talled other injuries, which will probably prove fatal ...James Burke, James Driscoll, James Ho-bert, John Lyden, Pairick Hinds, Flaherty, and Logan of South Boston were drowned in Boston Harbor during the gale on Saturday.

....Three children of Byron Goodell of Peabody, Mass., two of them twins and all under six years of age, were burned to death on Tuesday. They were playing in a small outbuilding, stored with hay, and probably fired it with matches. ....George Seddons, victor in the late prize

fight at the Isles of Shoals, was arrested on Tuesday, night, and will be tried for violation of the law against such exhibitions. The punishment provided is a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and State Prison not exceeding 5 years. Ireland, was received in Princeton, N. J., yesterday, with demonstrations of a hearty welcome. He is to be mangurated President of Princeton College on Tuesday next. The students propose to illuminate the college buildings. The Rev. Dr. McCosh, late of Belfast,

GEN. BUTLER'S DISTRICT.

THE HON. R. H. DANA, JR., SUPPLIES PARTICU-LARS OF HIS EARLY CAREER-GEN. BUTLER REVIEWS THE SAME.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. LYNN, Mass., Oct. 20 .- Two rousing Republican meetings were held in this place on Saturday and Monday evenings. The Hon. Richard H. Pana, jr., de-Byered an address in Lyceum Hall on Saturday evening, in which he briefly sketched his early career. The speech was reported by one of the best phonographers in the country, and the following abstracts are accurately reproduced. Gen. Butler spoke to the same audience in the same hall last evening, and in the course of his remarks showed that Mr. Dana had unwittingly made a speech for him. In his introductory remarks Gen. Butler said:

for him. In his introductory remarks Gen. Butter said: Fellow-citizens: I have been asked if I did not intend to make a speech against Mr. Dana during this campaign. While having the matter under consideration, a phonographic report of a speech by Mr. Dana himself has been shown to me, which is so much worse than anything I can say about him that I incline to adopt his speech, in order that the people of Lynn may see who and what Mr. Dana is, and upon what subjects he deems it necessary to enlighten the people—exhibiting at oneo his vast research, his profundity of thought, his capability to grasp great national questions, and, in fact, to It necessary to enighten the people—exhibiting at once his vast research, his profundity of thought, his capability to grasp great national questions, and, in fact, to show those transcendent qualities of mind, which, inherited from his ancestors, have contributed to make his name illustrions. I was taught by my professor of rhetoric that orators, in their perporation, always summed up the leading topics of their discourses in the most cloquent form possible, so that by a resume of every argument, the hearer might depart instructed and convinced. I therefore propose to read to you the peroration of Mr. Dana's speech. He begins as follows, as faithfully produced by phonography:

"But now, for the first time in my life, I stand forward in a canyans as the representative of nearly my entire party in the State and out, and I have come to the conclusion that, on the whole, it may be my difference to my supporters not to a now sky of these attacks that will injure me to go by. For myself there is only one time, and than its that that a man cannot be written down, but he may write binsolf down, if there was time enough. If this election was to come off a year bence, I also all not need to refer to these matters. The worst of it is there is for time. The worst of it is the attacks are made very late."

Mr. Dana next says:

for time. The worst of it is the attacks are made very late."

Mr. Dains mext says.

"The first great accussion is that Mr. Dana wears gloves! To-night, when I searched my puckets, I could not find them, and I think I must have left my giores at home. I have meditated on that charge, gentlemen, a good seal, and I found the truth to be about this: When I am down to my farm at Manchester—where I went 27 years, ago, and I have been for 22 years, a very considerable part of each year, a resident of this District—when I go down to my farm there at hisnchester, if I want to cut down a tree, I cut it down movelf; and if I want to cut away a term explice, which I have some agont many years—and when I do that I put on a very large and talek pair of gloves, because they are a good protection to the hand. Well, when I drive two only horse—an old family horse—in my oly wagon—a wagon without any top."

Gen. Battler—I think Mr. Dana has said aircrady far too.

good protection to the hand. Well, when I drive my only horse—an old family horse—in my ofly wagon—a wagon eithout any top?

Gen. Butler—I think Mr. Dana has said already far too much. I can relieve him, fellow-citizens, upon the subject of my wearing gloves. It is said that a miller had a white hat to cover his head to keep it warm, and I wear gloves, whenever I can get them, to cover my hands for the same purpose. [Applause.]

Mr. Dana then says:

"But it is put in connection with this charge, that "Mr. Dana represents respectability."

"But it is put in connection with this charge, that 'Mr. Dana represents respectability."

Gen. Buttler—I deny, my fellow-citizens, ever having made any such accusation against Mr. Dana. I have always said that he was Sam Ward's candidate, and I deny that in him there is any element of respectability.

Mr. Dana says further:

"And they go so for as to use a Greek word—some may know what it means; I do not know what it means in this country how—and say, 'Mr. Dana is a aristocrati.' Well, I know the, that the nord 'aristocrati' is a heted word in a republic. I would not be represented by an 'aristocrati' know that Well, I know that that the nord 'aristocrati' is a heted word in a republic. I would not be represented by an 'aristocrati' know that. Well, I know that that the nord 'aristocrati' is a hated word in a republic. I would not be represented by an 'aristocrati' know that. Well, I know that that they not 'aristocrati' know that. Well, I know that they are thing he pleased. Now, I wast, and because the same of my accessor, I shiml it. They say into such a ran, a man whose ancestor against the Decisration of Independence, caund be an individual to be trusted, he must be an 'aristocrati.' Well, gentlemen, ail I have got to say is, I did not do it uswell."

Gen. Buttler—I will acquit Mr. Dana of that entirely. I honestly do not think if Mr. Dana had been alive when Gen. Butler-I will acquit Mr. Dana of that entirely. I honestly do not think if Mr. Dana had been alive when the Declaration of Independence was made he would have signed it at all. I taink he would have been found

he would have have put his name there.

Mr. Dana then remarks:

Well, they may say that another person, with whom I am connected, has done concelling for American interactic. But I do not do it inyself, and I might not to be bouned for it.

Gen. Further—You may not all of you understand what that signifies. It means that his father wrote poetry; and I may be permitted to add very decent poetry too. But it is the first time I ever heard that Grubbest, was an available religious.

ach down to my sen. I did not know it was a crime before, but I have arned a good deal lately."

Gen. Butler—I really do hope that Mr. Dana will com-

Gen. Butler—I really do hope that Mr. Dana will commit no crime in order to reheve his son from the weight of respectability that is upon him. Perhaps Gov. Lawrence of Rhode Island, because of the miracy of a book by the father might be a sufficient protection to the son from any too great respectability of ancestry.

Mr. Dana then alludes to his liberal education.

But that is crime greatenes. I hope you will eccase it, on the ground that it is not my fault. Now, take another objection. I did have a liberal education; I confessit; but it at is not my fault; it is the fault of my parents; they gave it to me, and if it will satisfy any person who does not like it. I think I can prove to his satisfaction that used to rebel against it—sometimes played transfed my best, when a boy, not to be liberally educated. Well, a time came when it became accessary for my health and the safety of my cree, that I should give my study, for I do

next speech how a truant boy, by rebelling against a liberal education, forced upon him by his parents, came to be so hard a student as to injure his eyes and impair his health. Gen. Butler read Mr. Dana's account of his experience before the mast, on a voyage to California for hides, in which he says:

test. Then we had to dry the hides, put them on board, and bring them home. I wish the men who call me an "aristocrat" could have seen me when I get home."

Gen. Buther—My own remark upon this is that I wish everybody could have seen him, as it is apparent, from his own dirty description of himself, that he must have been a sight to be seen.

Mr. Dana will by called an "aristocrat" on certain conditions and becomes the seaman's friend in his next paragraph:

"If supbody ean say that he has fared wese than that I will agree that he may call me an 'aristocrat' hut I do not want anybody else to do it. Then, as soon as I came to the har, I thought it my day to devote myself a great deal to seamen, and I incurred the hostility, to a great extent, at all events lost the patronage, of merchants and masters; but I schered to it. We had an admirable judge on the heart, but is discreted to it. We had an admirable judge on the heart had have prophyle, howestly, without fear of favor, so that the law got into such a position that is last seamen did get their rights.

Gen. Butler—Now, I have no remark to make upon that myself. I cannot venture to criticise Mr. Dana's course as a lawyer, and I am sorry he has put it before me; but when I was reading that part of his speech to an old sea captain, he said: "Yes, that's a fact. Dana, after he got home, was a sailor's lawyer, and then he went on the other side." I give you the remark for what it is worth, and do not hold myself responsible for it.

Mr. Dana speeds the bloom of his manhood in fighting an aristocracy in this paragraph:

Then I made the next step. I was forced by my convictions into the Pree Soil part; a samil party, organised to high the only aristocracy this country ever saw. That I have mentioned. Now, let me sak those generationes and an advertice that the was the only aristocracy his country ever saw. That I have mentioned. Now, let me sak those generationes that the was the only aristocracy his country it is a very low one, and it shows how small the ammuniti

an aristocracy that had the power to bring itself to bear directly upon me in all my relations in life.

I wish he had explained how the aristocracy of Slavery was brought to bear upon his relations in life. Did it separate him from his wife! Did it break up his family or take him sway from his profession! If so it is difficult to understand how Mr. Dana could have made such a speech as he did at the beginning of the war at Manchester, N. H., wherein he declared that if the slave had to rise and fight the misster for his rights, his (Mr. Dana's) duties and sympathy would be with that very aristocracy of which he now complains. In order that I may do justice, I give his very words:

"In a contest between the white and black races my duties and my examptates rend go with my wen race. Genilemen. I am sorry to alled to this sunject, but I thought It mr duty to meation it. I trust that you will not show any demerits of mine, whether they may be (and I know they are unmerous enough, but they are not in this directice). Up projether you again the principles I represent. If you will come down and see me at m, home in Manchester, I will take you out and show you are open wagon, with my only horse; you won't think much of the horse."

Gen. Butter—Ah! Mr. Dana has got buck to the horse."

Gen. Butler-Ah! Mr. Dana has got back to the horse

Really, his speech seems to be a sort of one Mr. Dana shows the force of Gen. Butler's last remark, and cuvies no man in this paragraph:

"I should consider that mean beyond all power of expression. I do not easy any man his means of firing invariously. I think every rich man next do it, and ought to do it, is order that poor people may get a chance to Hea."

Gen. Butler-I am distressed to know how the poor Gen. Builer—I am distressed to know how the poor people could live lixe lixer in the people and not live lixer.

Expert counterfeiters are victimizing ously, and I trust Mr. Dama will explain it in his next speech. And this is his entire peroration. The sentence which follows seems to me to be a sort of benediction which follows seems to me to be a sort of benediction. Howard and Baker, Watertown, S. Y., and signed by C. E. Helmer, Cashier. The drafts are neatly cograved and desires to show you that he is one of us. He does it very

awkwardly. It is not even creditable to him as a first awkwardly. It is not even creditable to him as a first attempt. He misinderstands you onlirely. One would take think from his speech that no citizen of Lynn would vote for a representative to Concress who were pantalous, had clean hands, or did anything else but to clean hence, each but had anything else but to clean hence, so the hidden, cut paths through a dog briar with a scythe, or drive a one-horse wagon; and therefore he demeans himself to what he deems your level, by telling you how he does these things. And how condescending it is in him to do it! Being one of the people! I have a different view. My great trouble has been to ascertain how to keep up with the people and not how to get down to them. When I came to Essex County, (where I had not lived 22 years,) to build irouble has been to ascertain how to keep up with the people and not how to get down to them. When I came to Essex County, (where I had not lived 22 years,) to build a house by the seaside, surprised at the wealth, the taste, the elegance and refinement of all I saw about me in the residences that dot your shores, my study was how I should so carry myself as to be fit to be considered a representative man amongst you. And whenever I have been called upon to address you the difficulty I have found has been to select those topics of high statesmanshly, of interest to the country and of advantage to its welfare, in the discussion of which you would be willing to hear me. When with you or elsewhere I can employ my time to far more advantage to you and myself than by cutting briar paths or in driving one horse wagens with or without tops, and I should never think of doing it except as a matter of stern necessity, if I could not find any body else out tops, and I should never think of doing it could not find any body else matter of stern necessity, if I could not find any body else who I though could do it better than I could, while I would attend to matters which I believed I could do better than he could. Judge 70 between us.

THE CIVIL WAR-NAME OF YEDDO CHANGED. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The steamship Japan brings Hong Kong dates to Sept. 15, and Yokohama dates to Oct. 2. She has 800 passengers from China, and 1,500 tuns of merchandise. The Mikado of Japan has ordered that hereafter the City of Yeddo, the capital of

Japan, shall be called "Toakel," or the Eastern Capital. The port of Yeddo was to have been opened to foreigners on the 1st day of October. The present Governor of Yokoham had requested that the foreign representatives, be transferred to Yeddo. The Japanese Government gives notice of its desire to have the treaty revised as regards the duty on tea and slik.

Intelligence from Nagasaki represents that the town of Nagati had been bombarded by steamers from Satsuma, and Choisu, and that the place had been totally destroyed. De Brandt, the Prusslan Charge d'Affairs, had been grossly maulted by an escort of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, while returning from the Government House. He has protested against the outrage and demanded reparation. No military events of importance had occurred since the previous advices, although considerable fighting was reported, the advantages resting with the Northern army.

Advices of August 22, from Costries (i) Bay, state that the steamer Homan had exploded, and that George C. Hernoan, First Assistant Engineer, Mr. Bernard, Third Assistant Engineer, and five Chinamen, had been killed, and Chief Engineer Harlon and three Chinamen badly scaled.

It was reported that an American efficer belonging to

It was reported that an American officer belonging to It was reported that an American and seen kniled at the United States steamer Oneida had been kniled at Hioga by Japanese. A party of seamen and several mid-shipmen from the Oneida, together with some men be-longing to the French war vessels Belleguose and Venus, created a disturbance in Hioga, while they were under the influence of liquor. The officers of the Mikado at-tempted to arrest them, and a sculle ensued, during which pistels were fired. The offenders escaped.

CHINA.

ANTI-FOREIGN RIOT AT YANG CHOW. J. Ross Browne, United States Minister to

China, arrived in Shanghai on the 15th of September, and eft next day for Pekin via Tensin. Mr. Burlingame's mission and the treaty were freely discussed in China by the newspapers. The treaty gives general dissatisfaction because it contains no new concessions. An anti-foreign riot had occurred at Yang Chow, near Chin-Klong. The mob burned and desfroyed missionary premises, and attempted to nurder the immates. The British Consul at Shanghai, in Her Majesty's ship Rinaido, instituted as inquiry in the matter, and demanded reparation. He afterward visited the Viceroy at Naskin, in connection with the matter, and it was reported that his mission had proved successful. Mining operations, to a small extent, were still carried on at Chefoo. The British Consul had induced the Chinese authorities to protect travelers in that province. The recent violent opposition to foreigners in Chefoo had considerably abuted. A fire occurred in Hong Keng on the 18th of August, destroying a larce amount of property. Two women and seven childthe newspapers. The treaty gives general dissatisfaction a large amount of property. Two women and seven ch ren perished in the flames. THE CITY OF CHOOCHI FIRED UPON.

Captain Johnson, of the British gunboat Bustard, fired upon the city of Choocal, doing considera-ble damage, because a boat with provisions for his vessel had been fired on and plundered by persons from that

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACE.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICKERS VICTORIOUS-SIX MILES ROWED IN 39 MINUTES 281 SECONDS. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 21 .- The boat-race between the Ward brothers of Cornwall Landing, N. Y., and the St. John's crew from New-Brunswick, was contested on the Connecticut River, near this city, this afternoon, and resulted in a decisive victory for the latter. The time announced for the race was 2 o'clock, and notwithstanding the heavy rain which was falling the Springfield bank of the river was crowded by boating and sport ing men. The Springfield Club, a social association in this city, took charge of the arrangements for the race. The distance to be rowed, six miles (three miles down the river to a stake-boat and return) had been accurately measured, a spacious judge's boat had been provided, and the river was kept clear of boats. Mr. C. Frank Brown of Newburgh, N. Y., acted gan, Charles E. Potter, Stephen King, and Timothy Donohue. When their overclothes had been divested it was apparent that both crews were in the best possible condition, and that a tough contest might be expected. The Wards were white handkerchiefs and shirts and pink drawers; the New-Brunswickers, magenta and white caps, pink shirts and gray drawers. They rowed in a boat built by C. B. Eliott of Greenpoint, Long Island. She is made of Spanish! cedar, is 48 feet long, 19 linches of beam, and weight 129] pounds. The Wards rowed in the same boat in which they have won their most noted victories as a four-oared crew. It was built by McKay of Harlem, is 43 feet long, 20 inches wide, and weighs about 140 pounds. The St John men won the choice of, position, and chose the out-side, because it gave them a somewhat straighter course, and the Wards accordingly took their place toward the Springfield shore.

The word "go" was given at about 13 minutes before 3 o'clock, and both crews took the water in a flurried manner. The Wards shot off with a tremendous spurt, the St. John men moving rather leisurely, and hanging back at the finish of their stroke. The Wards gradually slacked their speed as they drew toward the point which juts into the river about a half-mile down the course, and the their speed as they drew toward the point which juts into the river about a half-mile down the course, and the New-Brunswickers drew up to them, and after a brief struggle passed ahead. Abreast the point the St. John men were two or three lengths ahead, and the race was virtually decided from this time. The Wards made some most magnificent spuris, but they were more than equaled by the New-Brunswickers, and each struggle only served to place them further ahead. At the stake-boat the Wards were 30 seconds behind, but were rewing with spirit, and evidently did not yet despair of victory. On the fifth mile they made one last effort for the championship of the world, and the New-Brunswickers were put to their atmost to hold their own. But as they again approached the point the endarance of the Wards seemed to fail, and their opponents began to increase their lead. In a few seconds more they came in sight of the mulitudes on the shore, the judges' boat, and the red caps of the New-Brunswickers were seen bobbing up and down 200 yards or more in advance of the New-burgh veterans. Their friends set up a most voelferous cheering, and as they crossed the line—the four-oar champions of the world—the band on the shore played "God Save the Queen." The Wards came in nearly a minute behind, and seemed nearly exhausted. The St. John men evidently had not much more wind to spare. As the wards rowed beside the judge's boat, the Referee inwards rowed beside the judge's boat, the Referee inwards rowed beside the judge's boat, the Referee inwards rowed beside the judge's boat in marily an board the Judge's boat and the vanquished heartily congratulated the victors on their success. The sum at stake wards for wow the two crows was \$1,000, but it is estimated that \$6,000 changed chands in the way of wagers. The names of the winning crew are Goorge Price (bow), Etijah Rose, Samuel Hutton, and Robert Fulton (stroke). They Samuel Hutton, and Robert Fulton (stroke). They solt in the boat allout 155 pounds, While at Paris, here they defea New-Brunswickers drew up to them, and after a brief duute, while at the beginning they rowed 43.

Henry, Charles, Gilbert and Joshua Ward are familiar every boating man in America. They have rowed me of the most famous races that have ever been con-

to every boating man in America. They have rowed some of the most famous races that have ever been contested in this country, and until now have never been defeated in any great match. They have beaten the Beglins, a St. John crew, the Harvard crew and other famous crews, and very few thought they could be heaten. They evidently feel their defeat keenly, and so do the hundreds that laid wagers on their triumph. Expert counterfeiters are victimizing

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. TRACY—SURRATT'S
CASE—THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—APPOINTMENTS
—ESTIMATES FOR DEPARTMENT EXPENSES— NEW-ENGLAND MAILS. Some time ago Commissioner Rollins appointed Benjamin F. Tracy of New-York to be Supervisor for the Eastern and Southern Districts of New-York. Secretary McCulloch returned the appointment to Commissioner Rollins with the indorsement that he had the very highest opinion of the ability and entire confidence in the integrity of Mr. Tracy; but that, after having given the subject careful consideration, he had come to the conclusion that his services would be more valuable to the Government as District Attorney than as a revenue officer. He therefore felt it his duty to decline to appoint him. John Legro was confirmed by Secretary McCulloch today as Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Maine.

as Supervisor for the district of West Pennsylvania. The case of Surratt came up in the District Supreme Court (Chief-Justice Cartter) yesterday, on an appeal of the District Attorney from the judgment of Justice Wylie, in which the defendant's point of law that the indictment was bad on its face. was sustained. Mr. Merrick had a motion to submit for decision, but the Chief-Justice wished the case Japan, shall be called "Toakel," or the Eastern Capital. | set for a hearing. The first argument will be upon the preliminary question, whether the prosecution has the right to appeal from the judgment of a court

New-Hampshire, and Vermont, and Alex P. Sutton

below in a criminal case. A Cable dispatch from London yesterday to the Associated Press says: "It is reported to-day that the international differences pending between the United States and (England relative to the Alabams depredations will be referred to the Emperor of Rus sia for arbitrament. The report is confirmed by a message that was received by the United States Government ye storday from Minister Johnson; but instead of the question being referred to the Emperor of Russia for arbitrament, it was referred to the

King of Prussia.

John Williams has been appointed Collector of In ternal Revenue for the IId District of Tennessee in place of Abernethy, resigned, The President has appointed Joseph Powell of

Tennessee Consul to the Faikland Islands. Cornelius Wendell has been appointed by the President as one of the Commissioners to examine the Union Pacific Railroad and telegraph lines. His col-

leagues are Gens. Biair and Buford. Dr. W. W. Potter was appointed to-day Coroner of the District of Columbia in place of Woodward, deceased. Dr. Potter was during the war surgeon of the 57th New-York Regiment, and for over a year was in charge of the First Division, Second Corps (Hancock's), of the Army of the Potomac.

The Secretary of War has directed the chiefs of the various bureaus of the War Department to make their yearly reports to him immediately, that he may begin the preparation of his report for the year. Estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year end

ing June 30, 1870, in addition to those noted last week, have been prepared.

week, have been prepared.

The Patent Office asks for 1\$689,000, as follows;
For salaries, including temporary clerks, \$370,000; for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, \$300,000; for refunding money paid erroneously for patents, \$5,000, for expenses attending withdrawal of applications for patents, \$4,000; for expenses of copyrights, \$3,000. The Smithsonian Institute asks for \$10,000 for the preservation of the collection of United States exploring expeditions. This is the same amount that has been annually asked for. The estimated amount required for the support of the jall is \$30,482. The trems being as follows: For salaries, \$21,120; for subsistence of prisoners, \$10,602; for fuel, bedding, &c., \$3,500; for repairs to the building, \$300; for medicines, &c., \$200; for Iransportation of prisoners to Albany penitentiary, \$2,500; for contingent expenses, \$1,500.

The contracts for carrying the mails in the New England States and New-York expire at the end of the present fiscal year. The Post-Office Department is preparing new proposals for these States, to be published in about a month.

Last night two colored political clubs had a torchlight procession, and, during the evening, a number of white and black rowdies indulged in several small fights, which the Copperhead newspapers are trying to distort into fearful Radical riots. Nobody was se riously hurt, excepting the ruffians who created the disturbances. To-morrow a severe test of the capabilities of va

rious fire and burglar-proof iron safes is to take place in Monument-square, Baltimore. This trial will be witnessed by representatives from every bureau of the Government departments, the Secretaries designating the gentlemen who are detailed to compose the Examining Board.

asted the defaulting Post-Office clerk, is still in the custody of the police anthorities, and has not recovered from the broken-down condition of health under which he has been laboring ever since

his arrest.
Lists are being prepared, at the Register's Office of

Lists are being prepared, at the Register's One of the Treasury Department, of the feminine clerks employed in that branch of service, with a view of making a considerable reduction of the force at the end of the month. At least 75 are to be dismissed.

The United States Consul at St. Thomas informs the Department of State, that in consequence of the cattle disease now prevailing in several parts of the United States, the importation of horned cattle, or any raw portions of said animals, has been pro-

United States, the importation of hotned cattle, or of any raw portions of said animals, has been prohibited until further notice.

Postmaster-General Randall and Assistant Postmaster-General McLeilan returned to this city this morning from New-York. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the transportation of the California mails, as follows: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is to carry all decompants and such other

have been made for the transportation of the California mails, as follows: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is to carry all documents and such other mail matter as may be directed to be sent by that route between New-York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama; and arrangements have been made with Wells, Fargo & Co. to carry the mails overland between the termini of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads until the junction is formed between these roads, say in July next.

Appointments have been made as follows:
Storekeepers—Geo. W. Jenkins and D. Durton, Fourth District, Maryland; Dantel Buckley, Eighth New-York; Charles Goodman, First Illmois; Porter Watson, Nineteenth Ohio; James Malloy, Third New-York; Bela Pardee, Twenty-first New-York; James S. Thomas, Twenty-first New-York; George H. Bemus, Twentieth Pennsyluand; Z. Poteet and George O. Satchford, Fifth Maryland. Gaugers—Joslah W. Thompson, Eighth New-York; Albert J. King, Nineteenth Ohio; James T. Kirk, M. Sanders, Hermodus White, Benjamin F. Campbell, and Ira D. Sankey, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania; Slas Cheek, Ninth Illinois; R. S. Thayer, First New-York; Joseph Allen, First Pennsylvania; B. F. Tait, second Ohio.

The Evening Post's Washington correspondent telegraphs as follows:
The Democratic muddle involving the question whether Seymour and Blair; shall withdraw from the contest, grows more interesting. The official announcement from the White House to-day-that the National Executive Committee will issue an address recommending that the Electors aircady nominated be voted for without reference to Seymour and Blair; or without instructions to cast the electoral vote for any political candidate—has set the political candidro boiling again. Leading Democrats here openly assert that if the Executive Committee issue each an address they will withdraw from the canvass altogether, or give their support to Graut. Southern Democratic papers received to-day virtually give up the contest.

THE DEMOCRATIC ROUT.

SEYMOUR'S REPUGNANCE TO BLAIR. A private letter from Seymour is in the hands of prominent Democrats in this city, in which he says the

was forced upon him, and that Blan's nomination to the Vice-Presidency never met his approval. VALLANDIGHAM THROWS OHIO INTO THE SCALE FOR CHASE.

party cannot blame him for defeat, when the nomination

It is no secret in Columbus that Washington

McLean and C. L. Vallandigham telegraphed from this city to that, to the Democratic State Central Committee, city to that, to the Democratic state Central curring that the influence of the Committee be exerted to cause the retirement of Seymour and Blair, and the substitution of Chase and Adams. Probably this may be what The Enquirer and Daylon Ledger meant by the "informal nomination" of Chase and Adams. [Ciu. Commercial.

HELMBOLD AND CHILDS-MISAPPLIED GIFTS. HELMBOLD AND CHILDS—MISAPPLIED GIFTS.
Mr. Helmbold has given \$40.000 to the Democratic party. George W. Childs of The Philadelphia.
Ledger has given a burying ground to the printers of
Philadelphia. It is plain that these two gits have been
misapplied. The \$40.000 would have been a more welcome
present undoubtedly to the Philadelphia printers than a
place to be buried in; while there could not have been a
more appropriate donation to the Democratic party,
under existing circumstances, than a graveyard. Ever
the Marble for their tomb is restlessly stalking about
trying to determine over whose ashes to stand.
[New York Sun.

COLLISION ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAIL-ROAD-TWO MEN REPORTED KILLED.

At Stanhope, N. J., yesterday morning, a gravel train and a westward-bound passenger train, on the Morris and Essex Rallroad, ran into each other, badly smashing up the cars, and killing two persons, it is re-ported. All the through trains were delayed yesterday by the obstructions of the debris. The officials of the road would gladly furnish definite information which would relieve the suspense of the friends of those on the trains did not the rules of the company forbid them deing to.